# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI .-- No. 51

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

JOHNSON'S TOUR TO THE LAKES.

RECEPTION AT NEW YORK

Matters Singular and Sarcastic

THE CRAND BANQUET.

ORATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

SPEECH BY SECRETARY SEWARD.

The Premier's Post-Prandial Drolleries.

BITTER POKE AT PHILADELPHIA

PRETTY POEM FOR MCMICHAEL.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The reception of the President and suite in the banquet:-

New York last evening was a grand affair. We have only space to-day to present a report of Speech of the President. Mr. John on said, in reply to Mayor Hoffmann's address of welcome:—
I feel, I confess, almost overwhelmed. But the mind would be exceedingly dull, and the heart almost without an impulse, that could not give utterance to something responsive to what has been said and what has been done. (Applause, and cries of "Hush?") Oh! believe me, that on this occasion warm is the heart that teels, and willing is the heart that speaks ("Hear, hear," and great clapping of hands), and I would to God it were in my power to re-duce to senience and to language the emotions that this night and this occasion have produced. I shall not attempt, in respon e to what has been said, and the manifestations that have been made, to go into a speech, or to make an argument to you on this occasion, but merely to give utterance to the falness of my heart for the sincerity of this reception, (Cheers.) would that I could give utterance to what I feel, This is impossible; but the sentiments which have just been expressed before me, and the demonstrations that have been made to-day, the outpouring of the popular heart has on this occasion gone forth, and will, like a fiquid, spread itself until it is communicated to every part of the United States. ("Good!" and cheers.) All that is wanting in the great struegle in which we are engaged is simply to develop the popular a fire. All that is necessary is a sufficient amount of iriction to develop the popular sentiment, and the popular feeling of the nation. (Cheers.) know, as you know, that we have just passed through a bloody and a perilous conflict, and there are gentlemen here with us who are assoticipated in, and had their share in this stroogle for the preservation of the Union. ("Hear," "hear," and immense applause.) Yes, the Army on the one hand (looking toward General Grant) and the Navy on the other (looking towards Admiral Farragut) - (great cheering) - have performed their part in restoring the Gov ernment to its present state of peacs. And, gentlemen, in this connection I would be dere-I omitted to mention the important ser vices of the Secretary of State. (Cheers.) So far as the humble individual who now stands you, and to whom you have so kindly and pleasantiv alluded, is concerned, as to the part he has performed in this great drama, in this struggle for the suppression of the Rebellion on the one hand and the restoration of the Government on the other, he has tried to do his duty. (Loud cries of "Good.") I will say, too, in summing up, that I feel that the Government has dis charged its duty. (Cheers.) But there is still something to be done. The work is not yet finished. Though we have passed through fields of blood, and at times have been almost constrained and forced to the conclusion that we should be compelled, as it were, to witness the Goddess of Liberty go staggering to her grave through fields of carnage and blood, to see our Government destroyed; yet time changed such opinions, and victory brought bright hopes. But while the enemy, as it were, have been put down in the field, there is still a greater and more important task for you and others, (Cheers.) I must be permitted—and I will not trespass upon your time but a moment-I must be permitted to remark that the Government commenced the suppression of this Rebellion tor the express purpose of preserving the Union of the States. That was the declaration that was made, and under that declaration the Gov-ernment went into the war and c ntinued it until it suppressed the Rebellion. The Rebellion has been suppressed, and in its suppression the Government has declared and announced and established the great fact that these States have not the power either by force or by peace able means to separate themselves from the Union. (Cries of "Never!" and three cheers, That right has been denied, and has been settle and determined by the Gevernment in the field and in one of its departments—the Executive department; but there is another department of Government which has declared, by its official acts and by the position it has taken, that-notwithstanding the Rebellion was sup pressed for the purpose of preserving the Union of the States and establishing the doctrine that the States could not secode-this department the Government, I say, has practi sent time that the Government was dissolved and the States were out of the Union, and has acted upon that assumption. (Cries of "On!
oh!") We who contend for the opposite doe trine, years ago contended that the not even the right to peaceably secede, and one of the means or modes of peaceable secession was that the States of the Union could withdraw their representation from the Congress of the United States, and that would be practical dis-solution. We denied that they had the right to withdraw their representatives. (Cheers.) did attempt to withdraw them, and we have proved that they had no such power. (Cheers. And now, when the doctrine is established, that they have no right to withdraw, and the Rebel

suming their position, and renewing their rela-tions as far as in them lies with the Federal

Government, I would give them representation in the Congress of the United States in con-

formity with that sacred charter of liberty which

declares that you cannot even by amendment to

the Constitution deprive any one of them of the right of representation. (Cheers.) We find that in violation of the Constitution in express

terms as well as in spirit, that the States of this Union have been and they continue to deny

THIRD EDITION them their representation in the Senate and in the House of Representatives. The question in the struggle before us is:—Will we submit or the House of Representatives. The question in the struggle before us is:-Will we submit, or will the American people submit, to this practi-cal dissolution? Will we submit to a doctrine we have repudiated and a doctrine we have proved has no existence and cannot be sustained? ("Never.") The issue is now before you. It is before you and the country. Will these States be permitted to continue and remain as they be permitted to continue and remain as they are in a practical—so far as legislation is concerned—in a practical condition of dissolution? It is giving the lie direct, it is answering and subverting every single argument and position we have taken and made since the Rebellion commenced. Are we prepared now, after having passed through this Rebellion—are we prepared, after the immense amount of blood that has been shed—are we prepared, after having accumulated a debt of over three thousand millions of dollars—are we prepared, after all the injury that has been inflicted upon the people North and South of this Confederacy—to continue this disruption of the Union? -to continue this disruption of the Union ("No," and cheers.) Let me ask this intelligent ("No," and cheers.) Let me ask this intelligent audience here to night, and not in the language of declamation but in a spirit of Christianity and of sound philosophy, are we prepared to renew the scenes through which we have just passed? ("No, never!") Are we prepared to see one portion of this republic arrayed again in deadly conflict against another portion? Are we prepared to see the North arrayed against the South and the South are the North Are we prepared in this fellower. against the North. Are we prepared in this fair and happy Government of freedom and of liberty, to see man again set upon man, and in the name of God lift his hand against the throat of his fellow-man? Are we prepared to see our fair fields again devastated? Are we prepared to see this land that gave you a brother-birth again drenched in a brother's blood? ("Never!" "No!") Or rather are we not prepared to bring from Gilead a balm that is healing in its charac from Gilead a balm that is healing in its character, and pour it into the wound? (Cheers, and cries of "Good.") Let us talk practically here before this array of intelligence, of integrity, of patriotism, and of wealth. Let us talk about this thing practically. Have we not in the private relations of life seen brothers, men of most respectable character separate and divide. The conflict apery: yet, when it was all over when conflict angry; yet, when it was all over, when they had settled their difficulty and become reconciled, and it had passed into oblivion, they would hold each other dearer than before and be glad that the misunderstanding occurred and be glad that the misunderstanding occurred to teach them to love one another more dearly. (Cheers.) They are our brothers. (Cress of "Hear!" "Good!" and cheers.) They are our tellow-citizens. ("Hear, hear.") They are part of ourselves. (Cheers.) They are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. (Cheers.) They have lived with us and been part of us from the commencement of the experiment of our Government down to the commencement of the Rebellion. They are identified with its history and with its prosperity in every sense of the word. (Cheers.) We have had a hiatus, as it were, but that has passed by and we have come together again, and now understanding what the feud was, and when the apple o discord has been renewed, and we are living under the Constitution of the United States—may I be permitted to indulge in some further remarks, I will detain you but a moment?—(Cries of "Go on.") I will held you responsible if I make too long a speech. What is now said gentiemen after the Philadelphia Convention has met and pronounced upon the condition of the country? What is now said? Why that those men who met in that Convention were insincere; that their professions were nothing, that they were politicians, and that they are not to be believed. What better eviyou have of loyalty? They it and talk about red-handed dence can Rebels, and all that, has fought this rebellious spirit with more consistency and determination than the judi cheers.) Who has sacrificed and suffered more But because my sacrifices and sufferings have been great as an incident growing out or a civil war, should I become dead and insensible to truth and principle (Cheers.) But these men notwithstanding they may now profess loyalty and devotion to the Union of the States are not to be believed. ("Hear.") What better evidence can you have of loyalty and devotion to the Government than profession. Who dare, in this day of religious and political treedom set up an inquisition on a man's conscience, and onounce sentence against his professions of lovalty? How many men have lived under this Government, from its origin to the present time, who have been loval, and obeyed the laws, and sustained the Government in the hour of peril, and yet, in sentiment, they preferred change, and would rather have lived under another form of government. The best evidence you can have is their practical loyalty, their professions, and their actions. (Cries of "Good," and cheers,) Then it these gentlemen from the North and the South come forward with professions of devotion to the Constitution and the Union of these States-when their actions and professions correspond, you must assume that they are sincere Have we reached that point in our country' history that all confidence is lost in man? we have reached that point-if we cannot trus each other, and confidence is gone-I tell you your Government is not as strong as a rope o Its own weight will tumble it to pieces, This Government has no tie, this Government has no bond, it has no adhesive power, it contidence and trust in each other gone. But these men who sat in that Convention, who professed that they represented a peace-loving people, are doubted. They declare that their people want peace on earth and good-will to men and they are answered with the argument, "We won't beheve you." Therefore this disruption, this practical dissolution must continue to exist. s the Southern man not to be believed? And don't speak here to-might because I am a South ern man, and because my in ant view first saw the light of heaven in a Southern State. Thank God, though I say it myself, I feel that I entertain opinions and notions that are co-extensive with all these States and with all this nation (Cheers.) And while I am a Southern man am a Northern man. (Applause.) That is to say I am a cifizen of the United States (cheering), and am willing to concede to all other citizens what I claim for myself. But I was going to bring your attention, as am up—and you must not encourage me too much ("go on," "go on")—as one of those men who have been engaged in this thing, and pretty well broken down, I was "going to call your attention to a call your attention. point. The Southern States, or their leaders proposed a separation. Now, what was the reason that they proposed that separation? The time has come to think. The time has come to consult our brains, and the passions of our hearts. The time has come when the reason should bear away, and feeling and impulse be laid aside. What was the reason that the South gave for separation; what was it? They said hat the Constitution of the United States was insufficient for them, and that they were not secured in their rights under the Constitution. Whether it be true or false, that was the reason assumed that we will separate this Gevernment whole, and we will take the Constitution of our country in a separate condition, and we will enforce it. It was separation; it was

It was separation; it was

against the Union. This was treason. I took my position in the Senate of the United States, and assured them, as I have since, that

this Union was perpetual, that it was a great

magic circle, never to be broken. But the reason the South gave was that the Constitution can't be enforced, hence they wanted to separate. They attempted to separate, but they falled. But while the question was pending they went, and what kind of Government was it? What kind of a Constitution did they adopt?

Was it it not, with some tew variations, the continued.) Recollect, fellow-citizens, that the Constitution of the United States, under which they had lived from the origin of the Govern- I had with the President of the United ment up to their attempt at separation. They made the attempt to separate that they could made the attempt to separate that they could hive under that Constitution and enforce its provisions. We said no, you shan't separate; you shall remain with us, and the Constitution shall be preserved and shall be enforced. (Cheers.) The Rebellion has ceased, and when their armies were put down by the army and navy of the United States they accepted the the Government, and what were they We said to them before the termination of the Rebellion, "Disband your armies, return to your original position in the Government, and we will receive you with open arms." The time came at which their armies were disbanded under the lead of my distinguished friend on the right (loud and continued cheering, "Grant Grant!"), under the Army and Navy. That being done, what were the terms of the capitulation? They accepted the proposition of the Government, and what did they say? Why, "We want to return." They said, "We appealed to the arbitrament of the sword, and that arbiter has decided against us, and that being so, as honorable and magnanimous men, we accept its terms." (Applause.) And the query comes to us. "Will they be accepted." Do we comes to us. "Will they be accepted." Do we want to tread them in the dust? (Cries of "No! no!") I say this, and repeat it here to-night, I do not want them to come back into this Union degraded and debased. ("Good! good?" Applause.) I want them, if they are to come back at all, and are to become a part of this great whole, cailed America, to come back with all their manhood (applause); then they will be proud to be a part of these United States (cheers). I have not approached the point that I intended to make; but to go back, why is it we distrust them, and say they are hypocritical? I have just called your attention to the Consti-tution under which they were desirous to live, and that was the Constitution of their fathers, where they wanted separate institutions. Now, in returning they have lost the institution of slavery, the great apple of discord; and they wanted to keep the Constitution under which they lived before, and renounce the one which they wanted to establish. Where, then, is the cause for want of confidence? Is there any? (Cries of "No, no!") I have not come here to-night to apologize for the persons who have tried to descroy this Government, and it every public act of my life, in speeches or in practice, does not disprove the charge that I want to apologize for them, there is no use of a man having a public record, (Applause.) Take the Southern people, with all their heresies and errors, and admitting to the fullest extent what they have done—the lealers done wro g-forced a public opinion, and co-erced and forced others to follow them. Yet all over the Southern States thousands, with faces pale, looked sadly at the flag of their country receding in the distance; and after having passed through the struggle, and when they saw it return again under the lead of our gallant officers and men thousands and thousands rejoiced with the return of the flag of their coun-iry. (Cheers.) The leaders betrayed the people, and led them astray by this great outery of "oppression." And, my countrymen here to-night, when we talk about this outery—we have "hammer and anvil." While Davis and those of that class were talking about oppression in the South, there was another class in the North that were talking about abolition. Taking the two extremes, the one has been anvil and the other has been bammer. (Laughter and applause.) The Rebellion has been suppressed -it is terminated. The men of the South join
in with those who were trying to suppress the Bebellion. But we find that those who ighting, and tought those in the South who were trying to break up this Government. I am opposed to those in the North who are trying to break it up now (cheers), and I am against all those who are opposed to the Union. (Cheers.) I am for the Union, the whole Union, and joihing but the Union. (Great cheering.) belied my distinguished friend on my left (turn ing to General Grant) to tight the Rebellion in the South-and we must not forget his peculiar phrase that he was going to "fight it out on that could; and when we have whipped them at that end of the line, I want to say to you that I am now fighting them at the other. (Laughter and applause.) It is a struggle for the Union of the States. The North cannot get along without the South, and the South cannot get along with-out the North. Do we want a foot controlled by Rebels? ("No!") No; we want to let loyal men in ("Hear, hear!" Applause), and none but loyal men. And I ask here to-night in the face of this intelligent audience, upon what does the fear rest that men getting in from the South would control the country? Take the entire delegation of 58 representatives, com and if those of the North were to let in the 58 that you have no confidence in, how are they to control the 208, taking it in the worst possible light? We are afraid of these men in the South;

we are afraid of these files in the south; we are afraid they will repudiate our national debt. Place these men in the worst possible condition that they can be placed in, and you have an overwheiming majority of 150 or 180. Yes, after this immense amount of money has been expended, after peace has been resto atter all these lives have been lost, all this blood that has been shed, when we want trade, commerce, agriculture, and all the arts of peace restored, are we to be carried away by the clamor that if tifty-eight men com in from the South, great evils will result (Cheers.) Are we a people? ("We are!") Are we all cowards? ("No!") Did they control you before the Rebellion commenced, and have they any more power now than they had then? But let me say to this intelligent audience to-night, do not pretend to prophecy, but at the beginning of this Rebellion I made a prophecy that has been fulfilled. I told the Southern people years ago that whenever they attempted to break up this Union, whenever they attempted to dissolve these States, that it would be a death-blow to the institution of slavery. ("Good! good!" I am proud to say on this occasion—not by way of flattery or compliment to the people of the city of New York—that they are taking a

upon congregation—that while you are willing to live you are willing to let others live, and do not desire to live by the destruction of otners. Mr. Seward's Funny Speech. Citizens of New York:-I belong here-here in New York-and whatever Cabinet or other honors have occurred to me, they are all subsidiary to my principal pride-that I am a nativeborn citizen of the greatest single republican State of the world. (Cheers.) Aye and I wish that I could make the Mayor of the city of New York feel half the pride in the growing glory and greatness of the capital city of the State New York that I feel when I remember that in the Cabinet of the United States I never have thought a thought, or studied a principle, but which went to make the city of New York-my own city—the great city of the world, of all ages. (Applause.) I thank the Mayor for the kindness with which he has introduced me, and I will go back to the place which he has assigned me, the very humble place in the Cabinet. (Laughter.) I will go into the Cabinet. We war on straight jackets there sometimes. And being there, and it being a very late hour of the night—("Go on!" Go on!") and that the preceding events of the day are calculated to make us loquacious, I will tell you some Cabinet secrets, and I hope you will exclude the press, so that there can be no witnesses. First, I must ask the indulgence of my brethren in the Cabinet. Have I their leave to reveal secrets? (There being no objection, he

liberal, comprehensive, and patriotic view of this whole question. I am proud to find her

conscious of the fact that our existence depends

I had with the President of the United States before we left Washington was that cer-States before we left Washington was that certain gentleman, Alexander T. Stewart and Richard Schell (applause) and others proposed that we should dine at Delmonico's to-night, and he said to me, "I mustn't be required to make a speech there." (Laughter.) I told him that I could speak for the Mayor and for the ommittee, that he shouldn't be obliged to speak any longer than he chose; and, said I, when you get up, if you don't find that you have when you get up, if you don't find that you have more interest in making a speech than they have in requiring you to make it, I am mistaken. That is the first Cabinet secret. Now, the second is, that when this excursion, which it is contrary to fact to say that it is political, or that it is recent, or that it has any sinister design against anybody!—it is three months old, and grew out of the fact that a member of the Cabinet was invited to speak at the laying of the corner-stone of the monument to Stephen A. Douglas. And every member of the Cabinet felt that the Nation and the World owed an irredeemable debt to Stephen A. Douglas, and the President said he would attend, provided that his Cabinet could attend with him, and so it paesed until night before last, when the party was kathered together, and arrangements were made for the whole progress of the excursion, from Washington, through Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Buffalo, to Chicago; and at became necessary to select orators to address the people, supposing that we should be called out on the way, and we appointed orators who were most acceptable to the people of the United States to speak for us everywhere—they were to speak and we were to sit silent. And those oraspeak and we were to sitsient. And those ora-tors were General Grant, of the army (loud laughter and spolause), and Admital Farragut of the Navy. (Great applause.) But I am sorry to tell you that our arrangement has failed alto-gether. And now I must tell you another secret. Look at there, and there, and there (pointing to the arms of the States), and you will see the coat-of-arms of the thirty-six States of this Union. Just look there. I don't know whether it is Alexander T. Stewart or the Mayor; they didn't know what they were doing when they put those there. In the month of April, 1861, when Abraham Lincoln was just entering upon the civil war, I went to him with a device of Mr. Leutze, of your city—do you know him? ("Yes,") It has cost the Government \$560 to get that device. What do you think it was? It was just exactly this same coats-of-arms. (Cheers.) What do you think I was going to do with it? We had called out seventy-five thousand soldiers to defend the Union and I was going to get that device printed; one copy of each was to be given to Lieutenant-General Grant and another to every soldier or sailor who should enlist. And a good man would rather have that diploma, with Abraham Lincoln's signature on it, than have anything else. What became of that? The newspaper prest, which is so literal, found it out, and immediately it was discovered that it would cost a dollar for every soldier, and there was a row made; but the numbers of the army rose from seventy-five thousand to four hundred thousand, and I have never seen anything more of that device except as one of the relics of what was never executed.

ecrets will be kept. We came to Philadelphia, the only city which We came to Philadelphia, the only city which asked whether we would have a formal or an informal reception. I answered, "Just as they pleased." And when we got there we found the city disorganized and ungoverned—no Mayor. no city authorities, no police; but we found national restoration and of reconciliation, that every man was a law unto him-sel; and I said to myself, "Blessed is that city was reminded on that occasion of a verse of the celebrated John Milton:-"Now let us sing, long live the king.

low, after all, would it not be a good thing just

ollars needed to give this diploma to every

to contribute together and raise the mithon of

soldier, and let every soldier have this design? That is the third secret. I hope these Cabinet

And when he next doth ride again, May I be there to see." I thought that it would be good sense, if not rhyme, to alter it so that it might read:-"Long live my friend McMichael, And when we next do ride again

And Gilpin long live be

May he be there to see ("Shame on Philadelphia!") (A voicetlemen, I propose three cheers for the President—no, for Alderman"—.) ("Order!" "order!"

Mr. Seward-Then we came here, and as we ame through the streets from the Battery we looked, and there were friends on the right. Admiral Farragut noticed by the applause given to him that there were triends on the lett; General Grant saw that there were friends up to this end of the street, and the President found them up to that end; and we rose, and as we rose riends receded on our right and on our left, to the south, to the north, and everywhere, except that there was nobody under foot. (Cheers.) We know where those who have been enemies of the Republic were. They were under our feet. I looked to see what General Grant did under the apple tree of the Appomattox, and I saw the one spirit that a military man always has, that is, that while he has triends on his right and on his left, he never will suffer a prostrate enemy to lie under his feet.

### THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

A Card from Henry J. Raymond. The following reply has been sent by Mr. Raymond to the letter of Governor Ward: New York, Wednesday, August 29, 1866.-Hon. Marcus L. Ward, Governor, etc.-Sir:have just received your favor of the 28th. It is a matter wholly within your own discretion whether you attend the meeting of the National Union Executive Committee, called in this city for the 3d of September, or not; but I am not aware that you have the right to overrule the action of the National Union Convention, by which, in common with yourself, I was made a member of that Committee: or that of the Committee itself, by which I was made its Chairman

Committee can only be held under the call of its proper officers, and that action taken at neetings not so called can have no binding authority. My object in calling this meeting was to afford the Committee an opportunity to take such action, in regular form, as in its judgment the condition and interests of the not choose to attend it, my duty will have been

performed. I am obliged to you for the opinions as to my political course with which you favor me. trust I do not underrate their importance, or that of the distinguished source from which they come. I have no desire to controvert or comment upon them, though as at present advised I certainly prefer my own.

I hope I need not add that I have no desire to hold any official position in the National C mittee of the Union party, or any other, against the wish of its members. But I deem it my duty, especially as this is not merely a matter of personal feeling, to insist upon regu-larity of action as the only mode by which that Yours, very respectfully.

The Cholera on the Lower Mississippi.—The New Orleans Tones cays the cholera prevails among the negroes on the lower "coast," as the banks of the Mississippi are termed in that part of the country. The colored troops who were attacked with the disease while in New Orieans at the time of the riot, carried it away with them when they returned to the forts below the city.

#### THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Why Mr. Stanton Remains in the Cabinet-He is to Account for Conduct During the Rebellion-A Suit Already Instituted.

From the New York Herald of to-day.

Washington, August 29.—The strange pertinacity with which the President has hitherto hung on to Mr. Stanton, despite the very heavy and influential pressure brought to bear to effect his removal from the Cabinet, has been a matter of common remark and wonder, and many and varied have been the reasons assigned for this singular conduct. Even Secretary Seward and Mr. Thurlow Weed were not averse to reand Mr. Thurlow Weed were not averse to re-ceiving the popular credit due for effecting this remarkable circumstance. It is possible that those gentlemen may have had something to do in baffling the wishes of the majority of the people that Mr. Stanton should be relieved from the War Department; but it now turns out that the President has been actuated in this matter by higher con-siderations than the friendship of Mr. Weed or a desire to please Mr. Seward. It seems that Mr. Stanton is to be called to account for his Mr. Stanton is to be called to account for his conduct during the war, and the Administration has determined to protect him against harm in these matters. Here is the whole secret or the matter; were his record all right, the Secretary of War would doubtless have been dismissed o delphia Convention, in obedience to the demands of the majority of the delegates to that body; but his record was not all straight. A suit for damages, because of alleged false imprisonment and distress of private property, was then pend-ing against him in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and it is to await the dermmation of that, in many respects test case, that Mr. Stanton is so strangely retained in the

Government. It will be remembered that early in the summer of 1863 William T. Smithson, a banker of this city, was arrested by order of the War Department, charged with being in correspond-ence with the enemy and dealing in Confederate currency. He was thrown into the Old Capitol Prison, his family ejected from his house, his furniture carried away and appropriated by the police officers of the War Department, and other indignities offered to himself, his family, and his property. Subsequently Mr. Smithsor was tried before a military commission in Balti more, convicted and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Pentientiary at Albany, N. Y. After serving our about a year of his term in the Penitentiary, he was pardoned by President Lincoln and set at liberty. He has now instituted proceedings against Mr. Starton, as stated above, for damages because of these alleged irregular and unlawful proceedings, laying his damages at \$30,000. The following is a copy of the declaration filed in the case upon which the proceedings are commenced :-

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, June 25, 1866—William I. Smithson vs. Jedwin M. Stanton.—William T Smithson, the plaintiff in this suit, complains of Edwin M. Stanton, the ceiendant in this suit, for that the said defendant hectolore, to wit, on the 30th day of June, 1863, with force of arms, broke into and entered a certain dwelling house of the said plaintiff, situate in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and then and there ejected, expelled, put out and removed the lamily and servants of the said plaintiff from the possession, use, compation, and enjoyment from the possession, use, occupation and enjoymen of the said dwelling house, and kept them so ejected and removed for a long space of time, to wit, from thence hit erto, whereby the said plaintiff for and during all that time lost and was deprived of the use and benefit of the said dwelling house. And also for that the said defendant, on the day and year aforesaid to wit, at the city of Washington aloresaid, seized and carried away certain household furniture of the said plaintiff of ereat value, to wit, of the value of \$3000. And also that the said defendant, heretoore, to wit, on the 30th day of June, 1869, assaulted the said plaintiff, to wit, at Washington city alore said, and caused him to be arrested and imprisoned and kept and detained him in prison without any reasonable or lawful cause whatsoever, for a long time, to wit, from thence, hitherto, contrary to law and against the will of said plaintiff; and other wrongs the said defendant then and there did to the said plaintiff. Wherefore the said plaintiff saith that he is injured to the amount of \$30,000, and

therefore he brings his suit.

The defendant will plead hereto on or before the first special term of the court occurring twenty days after service hereot, otherwise judgment.

Upon the filing of this declaration a summon was issued and placed in the hands of Marshal Gooding for service, as follows:-

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, June 29, 1865.—At law No. 2724.—William T. Smithson, blain iff vs. Edwin M. Stanton, defendant.—The President of the United States to the Marshal for said District, greeting:—Summon the defendant in the above entitled case to appear in said court on or before the first special term thereof occurring twenty days after service of this writ, and answer the declaration herewith served, and warn him that in default of so doing the plaintiff may proceed to judgment and execution at the trial term or said court next after said service; and do you return this writ into the clerk's office immed atory after service, so endersed as to show the time and manner of executing it; and if you cannot serve it within six months, the day of its issuance exclusive then return it into the said office for renewal. Witness, D. R. CARTER,

Chief Justice of said Court.

R. J. Meigs, Clerk. On the commencement of these proceedings the matter was brought before the Cabinet an fully discussed, when the Attorney-General was directed to appear for and defend the Secretary of War. That officer is now engaged in prepar ing the answer to this declaration. He has retained Mr. W. G. Fendall, a young lawyer of this city, as attorney in the case. The prosecu-tion is in the hands of Messrs. Hughes, Denver & Peck. The detense will mainly rely upon the act of Congress indemnifying certain officers o the Government for acts done in their officia capacity for the suppression of the Rebellion The prosecution will contest the constitutional ity of this law, and so raise an important issue upon the determination of which will depend the commencement or abandonment of hundred

The Government considers this a very imporaut case, and will put forth every effort in Mr. Stanton's defense; and it has been considered that that defense can be better conducted with Mr. Stanton in his official position than otherwise. Hence his retention. The issue will be joined at the special term of the court commence ing on the first Tuesday of September.

#### LATEST FROM MEXICO. Tupelo Taken by the Liberals-Seven Hundred

Men and a Large Quantity of Spoils Captured. CHICAGO, August 29 .- A Galveston despatch dated at noon to-day, states that Tupelo was captured by the Liberals last Thursday, with the entire garrison of 700 men. No lives lost on either side, as the place was surprised by night, and the garrison overpowered before resistant could be made. Besides the prisoners, eigh rifled guns were captured, and 1100 small arms, with a large amount of baggage and stores.

### NEW ORLEANS.

Sheridan Still Holding His Grip on the Rebels-He Threatens to Bring More Troops Down. CHICAGO, August 29 .- New Orleans advice say General Sheridan still holds his grip with unabated force upon the city officials and Plug-Uglies. The General last night stated that mor troops would be sent to this department unles matters soon assumed a different aspect. He has ordered two companies of regulars on duty at Baton Rouge to report immediately.

The Cholera in Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, August 30 .- Only three death from cholers occurred here yesterday.

The Price of Gold. New York, August 30, noon.—Gold is quoted

## COMFORT FOR SMALL INCOMES,

#### MRS. WARREN.

'HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON TWO HUN-DRED POUNDS A YEAR" "HOW I MANAGED MY CHILDREN."

Published by Loring, of Boston.

[t ontinued from Evening Telegraph of yesterday.]

CHAPTER IX.

The Pussel'ems-The Universal Malady-How to Meet Difficulties, Toil, Trouble, Worry-The Form of a Ministering Spirit-A Railway Companion—An Eastern Apologue—The Visit—Blue Potatoes—Cards for the Kitchen Very

Keziah's memory seemed to get weak as she grew older. She could now read and write tolerably weil, much be ter than when she first came, as it had been my practice to hear her read selected chapters from the Bible on Sanday nights, just as my children did, and occasionally to write copies. One evening of her early days, aiter I thought she had been much impressed

with what she had been reading, she startled me "I'm very fond of reading the Pussel'ems,

"The Pussel'ems, Keziah! that's not fit read-ing for Sunday nights," thinking she meant

"I thought 'twas, ma'am, because they's in the Bible," and, turning over the leaves, she pointed to the Psalms, and pronouncing the word as three syllables, behold "the Pussel-

'ems!"
I set down the rising laugh by making her properly pronounce the word, and said, "Don't mind the letter P, call it "Salms."
"That's funny," was her next remark; "my father cell'o me I should never get on if I didn't

mind my P's and Q's.

This kind of conversation died out as time went on, and Keziah became more retiring in her manuers and speech, and lost much of her country dialect. She became a very regular attendant in the atternoon service, but in the

winter endeavored to go to the evening service as well, for in the summer she and the nurse were allowed to go for a walk, but in the winter the norse preferred to stay at home.

After a while Keziah was seized with an infirmity of temper, coupled with loss of memory, which seemed irremediable; for her pet ishness she was always sorry and penitent, but her

memory failed her in her cooking, and always in the little things that made its perfection. Still I bore with her, thinking she was not well, for she had been listless since her last return from her home, where she went occasionally from Saturday till Sunday night, for we had cold dinner on a Sabbath. She was much in her own room at unreasonable times, at which I was greatly puzzled, till I observed that her fingers were frequently inky, when a new light seemed to dawn upon me seemed to dawn upon me.
"Who have you been writing to, Keziah?"

"My mother, ma'am."

Still the fingers continued inked. "You seem to write very frequently to your

mother," I observed,
Keziah blushed, but said nothing. The girl
had found a lover, that was quite clear; that
was the reason of my old troubles returning
upon me again, of my being so often obliged to remind her of her shortcomings. But still I was unwilling to bring things to a crisis—I thought and so I went on, being kind where I should have reproved; giving way when firmness was needed; and thus no long time was needed to convert the girl into becoming my mistress, and how reluctant I should be to give her warning and thought she could go to a greater length of the tether without serious reprimand.

I have ever found that with any difficulty. either close or at a distance, the best way is to grapple with it at once; to beat about the bush is to torture oneself.

#### "Tender handed, touch the nettie, And it stings you for your pains; Grasp it with the bo dest mettle, And it soft as silk remains,"

Keziah was just now the nettle in my path: ingly blind to her faults. I felt a pernetnal sting, though varied in its intensity by the occasion which called it forth. That the girl must leave me soon I knew for a certainty, and it was

best to be prepared for it. One evening I spoke to her about her general carelessness, and said I supposed she was tired

"if you please, ma'am, I would rather leave, I'm very sorry, ma'am, but my mother wants me at home."

So this was the end of all my teaching; my troubles were to begin again. I was wrathful, silently wrathful, no doubt of it, my temper was ising, and I was pursing it to keep it warm. There were two things which always helped me over my difficulties if I could only command my temper sufficiently long to think. cast my trouble upon the One whose care is ever over us; the other was to get away from home for a few hours. In this case I got away first, and went by rail to visit a friend.

way journey has always power to soothe my mind. I can think better in rapid movement. Everybody must have felt, some time or other, how pertinaciously some sentence or words of a song will lay hold of one's mind; mine was now held fast by the words:-

### "And make us ministering spirite."

Over and over again the sentence rose in my mind till I was forced to think of its meaning, and to ponder upon the high privilege of becoming a ministering spirit. So dreamily the thought wove itself into imagining the shape in which such a spirit might manifest itself. It surely must come in haman form with help for our needs; but its humanity must not be too exalted nor too grand for our intercourse; and thus one thought led to another, till it occurred to me that each of us could be "a ministering spirit"—at least the helpers of each other whether we instructed the ignorant, clothed and fed the needy, or consoled the afflicted, and that this was the work more especially given to women to do; and if from a sense of toil or weariness it was put aside, it became a sin of omission equally censurable with a sin of commission. Then Keziah returned to my mind, and my heart sickened at the recollection of the tedious trouble I once had in teaching her. Then I thought of a governess life, or the doties "never ending, still renewing," and again I took heart. Others there were who must still pursue a weary life, with no loving voice, no smile to cheer them on their rorged way. Thus many accomplished and even self-ciucated girls of gentle lineage or noble ancestry were plodding to obtain their daily bread, while income which was ample for my wants, poured into my lap without any care of mine repining because the young girl whom I had educated for my own comfort was about to leave me, and to take her place among the world's thinkers. Viewed in this light, what a halo surrounded my future work! What I had taught Keziah I could teach others. I had taught her how to have consfort on small means, how to save and utilize every household matter, how to save and utilize every household matter, how to cook to insure good digestion, and showing that what could be done with a moderate income could in a degree be managed with a pound a week. As occasion needed I had written out a number of recipes for Keziah, with the manner